

## ABSTRACT

A method for preparing a thermoplastic elastomer is disclosed, said method  
5 comprising (I) mixing  
(A) a rheologically stable polyamide resin having a melting point or glass transition  
temperature of 25°C to 275°C,  
(B) a silicone base comprising  
10 (B') 100 parts by weight of a diorganopolysiloxane gum having a plasticity of at  
least 30 and having an average of at least 2 alkenyl radicals in its molecule and  
(B'') 5 to 200 parts by weight of a reinforcing filler,  
the weight ratio of said silicone base to said polyamide resin is from 35:65 to 85:15,  
15 (C) 0.01 to 5 parts by weight of a stabilizer per 100 parts by weight of said polyamide  
resin plus said silicone base, said stabilizer being selected from hindered phenols;  
thioesters; hindered amines; 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis(4H-3, 1-benzoxazin-4-one); and  
3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, hexadecyl ester,  
(D) an organohydrido silicon compound which contains an average of at least 2 silicon-  
bonded hydrogen groups in its molecule and  
20 (E) a hydrosilation catalyst,  
components (D) and (E) being present in an amount sufficient to cure said  
diorganopolysiloxane (B'); and  
(II) dynamically curing said diorganopolysiloxane (B'),  
wherein at least one property of the thermoplastic elastomer selected from tensile strength  
or elongation is at least 25% greater than the respective property for a corresponding  
25 simple blend wherein said diorganopolysiloxane is not cured and said thermoplastic  
elastomer has an elongation of at least 25%.